

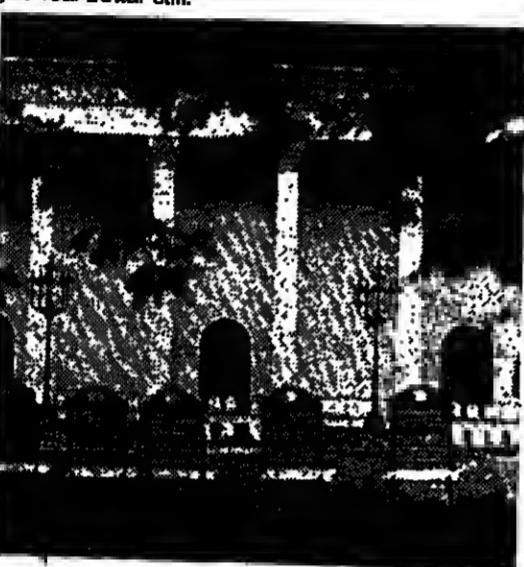
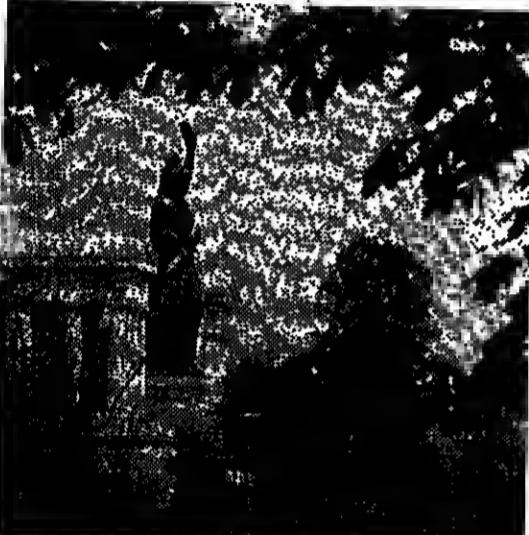


## Between Munich and Kiel – explore 2000 miles of Germany

German cities present many faces to the visitors, full of tradition and yet modern. They are pulsating with life and are cosmopolitan meeting places, offering you the treasures of the past and the pleasures of the present.

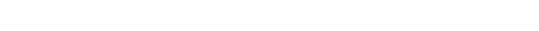
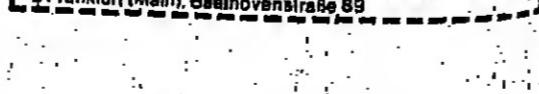
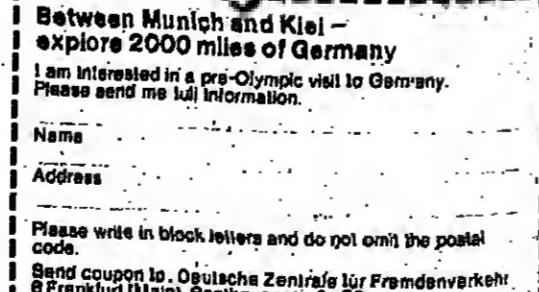
Sparkling spring avery-where, more than 200 spas. Springs for heart and kidney complaints, for Avery liver and stomach, for all types of treatment. And if nothing aids you, golf and fresh air will make you feel better still.

Hare there's nothing virtuous in staying thirsty. Wine has been grown for nearly 2000 years. Every town has brewed its own beer since the Middle Ages whilst German sparkling wine came in about 1800. You'll never be dry in Germany.



A shopping spree in famous streets. Perhaps in elegant shops that sell fine jewellery, rare antiques and trendy fashions. Or in the little bakers. After all, there are more than 200 kinds of bread in Germany.

See in 1971 what the rest of the world will discover in 1972-Germany, scene of the Olympic Games. Follow the whole, or part, of the 2000 mile "Olympic Tour" we have designed for you.



**FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

# The Chinese dragon courts the American eagle

**Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger**

The Chinese ideogram for table tennis is based on the sign for the army, a British journalist has discovered. Maybe, he suggested, this accounts for the earnest with which the Chinese play ping-pong, a sport in which they rank among the world's best.

The American and Canadian table tennis players who recently returned from a triumphant tour of China did not gain the impression that they were being treated in a military or warlike fashion, though.

"I have been in 89 countries in my time," one of the entourage commented, "and I have never been made to feel so welcome as here."

Seldom has so much been written and said about a state visit, let alone about an encounter of this kind between sportsmen who can not even claim to be well-known.

American public opinion, the Press and TV at least, noted with surprise and relief that China too is popularly known by people and that Chou En-lai, Premier of the People's Republic, is even prepared to go so far as exchange words with an American hippie.

Eighteen thousand people gave the American visitors a rip-roaring welcome in the Peking stadium and the posters proclaiming "Down with American imperialism" had been replaced by others wishing long life to unity among peoples of the world.

It is hard to judge as yet whether the sceptical attitude Washington has adopted in view of the enthusiasm shown by the general public is a fair reflection on the government's opinion of developments in relations with Peking.

The United States and China have a special relationship that has arisen in the course of a long and chequered history. Odm and sympathy are equally likely

to develop and observers of the American scene have seen for themselves how the one can change into the other.

What, though, are the motives of the government concerned at this juncture and what results may ensue?

Over the last few months, since the end of the Cultural Revolution, China's foreign policy has been more active than at any time since 1949, when Mao took power on the mainland.

What is more, China might, in return for membership of the United Nations and economic assistance, be prepared to bring this influence to bear for a number of years at least.

Which is not, of course, to forget the third man, the Soviet Union. The interplay of relations between Washington, Moscow and Peking will grow increasingly important in world affairs over the next few years.

But according to Chou En-lai President Nixon had his press officer state that a new leaf had been turned over in relations with China. There are even forecasts of reciprocal visits by Chou En-lai and Richard Nixon.

Yet even if, after the ping-pong of mutual cordiality and initial practical moves on travel and commerce, diplomatic contacts such as were maintained in Warsaw for many years ensue, the two sides will for some time continue to come up against two fundamental issues that have so far prevented the establishment of normal relations. The one is Chiang Kai-shek, the other Vietnam.

America's loyalty to the aged generalissimo of Taiwan is inextricably linked with this relationship, though of course other countries, Japan, Indonesia, India, Australia and New Zealand, are also involved.

It is a confusing combination of ties and opposites and the course and outcome of events cannot be forecast in advance even in the short term.

As long as it is incapable of taking joint political action Europe will at best be a bystander and if the worst comes to the worst a pawn.

To this extent it also represents a handicap for Egyptian President Nasser, who doubtless only gained this price for Egyptian leadership, to bring about a partial withdrawal of Christian and Social Democrats by the Canal Zone.

To this extent it also represents a handicap for Egyptian President Nasser, who doubtless only gained this price for Egyptian leadership, to bring about a partial withdrawal of Christian and Social Democrats by the Canal Zone.

It is a confusing combination of ties and opposites and the course and outcome of events cannot be forecast in advance even in the short term.

Mind you, Washington has so far stood by its military pledges to Chiang's refuge.

So far, too, it has rigorously opposed all attempts to replace Taiwan's man at the United Nations with a representative of the People's Republic.

Not this year, maybe, but next year or the year after next at the latest even so cautious an observer as Secretary-General U Thant reckons the world will see a mainland Chinese diplomat move into the glass palace on New York's East River.

*Hans Gerlach*

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 21 April 1971)

Four weeks after launching on a gory campaign of pacification the Pakistani army seems to have the situation in East Pakistan pretty well under control. Resistance continues in a few regions bordering on India only.

The international repercussions are more perceptible, though. A not unexpected but nonetheless dangerous confrontation in the Asian power game has occurred.

On the one hand India, and to a certain extent the Soviet Union, have appointed themselves the advocates of the East Pakistani secessionists and denied the army, which is doing its best to keep the country together, the right to intervene.

On the other the People's Republic of China has unequivocally given the Pakistani armed forces its support. China stresses that the conflict is a domestic one that must be settled by the people of Pakistan themselves. Foreign countries should refrain from interfering.

Political observers recall, however, that Peking responded to the Indo-Pakistani Kashmir conflict of 1963 with a similar warning which was taken so seriously by Washington and Moscow that they brought pressure to bear on both sides to conclude an armistice.

The comparison does not, admittedly, stand up to particularly close examination since this time the Pakistani army is involved, potentially at least, in a war on two fronts, against the emancipation-bent East Bengalis on the one hand and the Indian army, which is at action stations, on the other.

Even so, there as now China has come out in favour of a Pakistani military President, because West Pakistan is both strategically and no doubt as an opponent

## Alarming prospects in East Pakistan

independence" has led, logically enough, to a further offer to supply arms should the need arise.

As long as India refrains from invading

East Pakistan it remains to be seen

whether or not this pledge is intended

merely as a preventive ultimatum to New

Delhi as pages of political commentaries in Pakistani papers, mainly by West

Pakistani politicians, have presumed.

Political observers recall, however, that Peking responded to the Indo-Pakistani Kashmir conflict of 1963 with a similar warning which was taken so seriously by Washington and Moscow that they brought pressure to bear on both sides to conclude an armistice.

The comparison does not, admittedly, stand up to particularly close examination since this time the Pakistani army is involved, potentially at least, in a war on

two fronts, against the emancipation-bent East Bengalis on the one hand and the Indian army, which is at action stations, on the other.

These hopes would, however, be dashed if what is yet largely a political and propaganda confrontation in East Pakistan were to lead to military confrontation. Not to mention the fact that any development of this kind would be bound to increase the suffering of the general public in Pakistan's Eastern province.

*Werner Adam*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 April 1971)

of India of greater importance to it than East Pakistan, which would like to come to terms with neighbouring India.

But providing that appropriate pressure is brought to bear, mainly by the United States on this occasion, of course, this fact alone ought to be enough to stop India from intervening directly in East Bengal.

In the long term, though, a military solution to the problem of East Pakistan is out of the question. As the Pakistani generals will hardly be in a position to bank on China and disregard the rest of the world for all time there is at least a hope that the military regime will at some stage or other start to investigate the more fundamental causes of the crisis and grant the Bengalis a greater degree of autonomy after all.

This comparison does not, admittedly, stand up to particularly close examination since this time the Pakistani army is involved, potentially at least, in a war on

two fronts, against the emancipation-bent East Bengalis on the one hand and the Indian army, which is at action stations, on the other.

These hopes would, however, be dashed if what is yet largely a political and propaganda confrontation in East Pakistan were to lead to military confrontation. Not to mention the fact that any development of this kind would be bound to increase the suffering of the general public in Pakistan's Eastern province.

*Werner Adam*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 April 1971)

Previous compromises are not out of the question and Peking may gain access to the United Nations even sooner but it is idle to speculate.

To date the war in Vietnam has been an ideal opportunity for the Chinese of firing incessant, florid propaganda broadsides at the United States and its allies in Saigon. Vietnam may from now on play an entirely different role both for Washington and for Peking.

Now that the United States proposes to reduce its military commitments in South Vietnam to a few ground units and a powerful air shield while at the same time ensuring that its erstwhile ally is not liquidated by means of a full-scale invasion from the North it would be extremely useful if Peking were to bring a moderating influence to bear on Hanoi.

What is more, China might, in return for membership of the United Nations and economic assistance, be prepared to bring this influence to bear for a number of years at least.

Which is not, of course, to forget the third man, the Soviet Union. The interplay of relations between Washington, Moscow and Peking will grow increasingly important in world affairs over the next few years.

But according to Chou En-lai President Nixon had his press officer state that a new leaf had been turned over in relations with China. There are even forecasts of reciprocal visits by Chou En-lai and Richard Nixon.

Yet even if, after the ping-pong of mutual cordiality and initial practical moves on travel and commerce, diplomatic contacts such as were maintained in Warsaw for many years ensue, the two sides will for some time continue to come up against two fundamental issues that have so far prevented the establishment of normal relations. The one is Chiang Kai-shek, the other Vietnam.

It is hard to envisage the arguments. The Hallstein Doctrine was political will crystallising in the foreign policy side of this country's ties with completely different claim to the sole right to represent the and economic problems. The German people, mon factor could again prove. Bonn responded to recognition of the GDR by breaking off relations with the offending countries, as in the case of Yugoslavia and Cuba.

The refusal to conclude peace with Israel and the establishment of Yugoslavia and Cuba. supreme command sets a strain. The policy was modified during the Grand Coalition's term of office made up of Christian and Social Democrats by the Canal Zone.

To this extent it also represents a handicap for Egyptian President Nasser, who doubtless only gained this price for Egyptian leadership, to bring about a partial withdrawal of Christian and Social Democrats by the Canal Zone.

To this extent it also represents a handicap for Egyptian President Nasser, who doubtless only gained this price for Egyptian leadership, to bring about a partial withdrawal of Christian and Social Democrats by the Canal Zone.

It is a confusing combination of ties and opposites and the course and outcome of events cannot be forecast in advance even in the short term.

As long as it is incapable of taking joint political action Europe will at best be a bystander and if the worst comes to the worst a pawn.

Sadat will probably be the first to negotiate with East Berlin and exchanges of ambassadors with Belgrade again.

To this extent it also represents a handicap for Egyptian President Nasser, who doubtless only gained this price for Egyptian leadership, to bring about a partial withdrawal of Christian and Social Democrats by the Canal Zone.

It is a confusing combination of ties and opposites and the course and outcome of events cannot be forecast in advance even in the short term.

Mind you, Washington has so far stood by its military pledges to Chiang's refuge.

So far, too, it has rigorously opposed all attempts to replace Taiwan's man at the United Nations with a representative of the People's Republic.

Not this year, maybe, but next year or the year after next at the latest even so cautious an observer as Secretary-General U Thant reckons the world will see a mainland Chinese diplomat move into the glass palace on New York's East River.

*Hans Gerlach*

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 21 April 1971)

## The Arab federation and the Mirage fighters

### DER TAGESSPIEGEL

#### POLE POLITICS

##### Bonn content to wait and see on GDR recognition issue

###### Editorial

###### DER TAGESSPIEGEL

###### Editorial

**PUBLIC AFFAIRS****Minister welcomes frank debate of proposed divorce law reform**

**G**erhard Jahn, the Minister of Justice, has had to make a number of amendments to his proposed divorce law reform, giving rise to the question of whether the draft Bill he put forward for discussion was not too progressive.

However there was no justification for the fears of many critics who thought that the reforms would not take the existing social situation into consideration.

Only proposals considering the situation in the future can lead to a Bill which all interested parties should have a share in drawing up.

The Minister of Justice probably realised that the public would consider his Bill to be too progressive. But what would have come of his plans if he had headed the views of the Churches and the conservatives from the very beginning?

The changes forced by the critics of the original Bill, including leading Social Democrats, only bring drawbacks, however.

The principle of marital breakdown has been called into question. Now a marriage in which the partners have lived apart for more than three years will not be annulled automatically because of this period of separation. Jahn's original Bill would have allowed this.

The changes do not make reconciliation any easier and the divorce cannot be prevented if the partner wanting it employs good enough tactics.

The changes only arouse false hopes and will only lead to judges having to listen to intimate details of a marriage. The original Bill would have avoided this.

This change does not strike at the foundations of Gerhard Jahn's Bill but it does help to water down the Bill's original intention of sparing the feelings

of all parties as much as possible in divorce cases.

As lamentable as this change may be, there is consolation in the fact that Jahn's opponents were unable to push through the introduction of a seven-year separation period and a material hardship clause.

The hardship clause preventing a divorce where it would mean hardship for one of the partners seems to be an important social innovation at first glance. But closer examination reveals that it is to the disadvantage of poorer people.

The Minister of Justice announced his reform plans before they were agreed by the Cabinet. This was an unusual step but it certainly helped to show the wide range of criticism and approval.

The discussion encouraged Jahn to limit the Churches' influence on his Bill with their religious and ethical views.

The public debate dealt with all controversial questions with the result that members of the Bundestag do not now have to sound out public opinion as they would have had to do otherwise.

At one time important social questions were only discussed in academic circles and expert opinions published in specialist periodicals. This time all interested parties were able to gain a hearing.

This procedure is not without its troubles but it is good for a democracy. It demands better nerves than usual practice in which the government only abandons clauses when it is not sure of a comfortable majority in the Bundestag.

We can only look back with alarm at the way that the right of opposition of the "innocent" wife entered civil law in 1961.

This did not result from any conviction of the fairness and correctness of such a

step but the wish of the Christian Democrat government to present a united front in the Bundestag despite contradictory views within the party.

As Jahn stressed that his proposals were a basis for discussion and wished to adapt them after hearing what the public had to say, the changes in his Bill cannot be interpreted as a defeat for the Minister.

Some alteration was necessary concerning maintenance rights. In other cases Jahn had to make concessions not because his arguments were weak but because he was forced to by the overwhelming tenor of public opinion.

There was a general fear that the proposed maintenance clauses could be to the detriment of the older housewives who had not gone out to work for a long time.

These women are frequently completely dependent on their husbands in both thought and action and have grown up with the ideal of a marriage where the wife does not go out to work. They are dependent on their husbands economically and have few political views of their own.

These women were alarmed when the Bill planned to pay serious attention to the principle of equality. Their fear of descending the social ladder, and having a lonely old age and the feeling of failure when a marriage breaks up is understandable.

The stereotyped picture of the happy married couple makes it difficult for them to depart from the old idea of unconditional faithfulness in marriage.

But perhaps the discussions have taught them that it is they themselves who suffer most if they cling to a husband far removed from their situation.

The Bill makes it easier for divorced women to end an impossible marital situation and start a new life of their own. The new maintenance clauses are tailor-made to their situation.

It is always a personal hardship to get a divorce or be divorced, irrespective of the divorce law. The plan to give up the idea of the indissolubility of marriage — in law at least — will narrow the gap between ideal and reality.

Marianne Quirke  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 16 April 1971)

**Survey shows public has little confidence in the law**

Improved, they claim, if the laws conform more strongly to the wishes of society, and if judges and lawyers change their attitude towards the public.

These views are supported by answers given in the survey. The greatest mistrust of the law was generally shown by people who had already had some contact with the law in either civil or criminal cases.

The survey was commissioned by the Research Community and conducted by the Sociology Working Group for Legal Matters of Cologne University.

During the course of last summer 1,100 adults gave the interviewers their opinions about this country's legal system. The sample was a representative cross-section of the whole population as far as age, profession, sex, religion and home background were concerned.

Kaupen and Rasehorn do not believe that the strained relationship between citizen and law is due so much to society's ignorance of the law as the law's remoteness from society. They therefore believe that not even the best law-instruction in schools can narrow this gap between the individual and the law.

"There would be little sense in trying to acquaint the public with a legal system that overlooks the real interests of the population," Kaupen and Rasehorn claim.

Confidence in the law could only be

achieved, they claim, if the laws conform more strongly to the wishes of society, and if judges and lawyers change their attitude towards the public.

The survey was supported by answers given in the survey. The greatest mistrust of the law was generally shown by people who had already had some contact with the law in either civil or criminal cases.

The survey was commissioned by the Research Community and conducted by the Sociology Working Group for Legal Matters of Cologne University.

During the course of last summer 1,100 adults gave the interviewers their opinions about this country's legal system. The sample was a representative cross-section of the whole population as far as age, profession, sex, religion and home background were concerned.

Kaupen and Rasehorn do not believe that the strained relationship between citizen and law is due so much to society's ignorance of the law as the law's remoteness from society. They therefore believe that not even the best law-instruction in schools can narrow this gap between the individual and the law.

"There would be little sense in trying to acquaint the public with a legal system that overlooks the real interests of the population," Kaupen and Rasehorn claim.

Confidence in the law could only be

achieved, they claim, if the laws conform more strongly to the wishes of society, and if judges and lawyers change their attitude towards the public.

The survey was supported by answers given in the survey. The greatest mistrust of the law was generally shown by people who had already had some contact with the law in either civil or criminal cases.

The survey was commissioned by the Research Community and conducted by the Sociology Working Group for Legal Matters of Cologne University.

During the course of last summer 1,100 adults gave the interviewers their opinions about this country's legal system. The sample was a representative cross-section of the whole population as far as age, profession, sex, religion and home background were concerned.

Kaupen and Rasehorn do not believe that the strained relationship between citizen and law is due so much to society's ignorance of the law as the law's remoteness from society. They therefore believe that not even the best law-instruction in schools can narrow this gap between the individual and the law.

"There would be little sense in trying to acquaint the public with a legal system that overlooks the real interests of the population," Kaupen and Rasehorn claim.

Confidence in the law could only be

achieved, they claim, if the laws conform more strongly to the wishes of society, and if judges and lawyers change their attitude towards the public.

The survey was supported by answers given in the survey. The greatest mistrust of the law was generally shown by people who had already had some contact with the law in either civil or criminal cases.

The survey was commissioned by the Research Community and conducted by the Sociology Working Group for Legal Matters of Cologne University.

During the course of last summer 1,100 adults gave the interviewers their opinions about this country's legal system. The sample was a representative cross-section of the whole population as far as age, profession, sex, religion and home background were concerned.

Kaupen and Rasehorn do not believe that the strained relationship between citizen and law is due so much to society's ignorance of the law as the law's remoteness from society. They therefore believe that not even the best law-instruction in schools can narrow this gap between the individual and the law.

"There would be little sense in trying to acquaint the public with a legal system that overlooks the real interests of the population," Kaupen and Rasehorn claim.

Confidence in the law could only be

achieved, they claim, if the laws conform more strongly to the wishes of society, and if judges and lawyers change their attitude towards the public.

The survey was supported by answers given in the survey. The greatest mistrust of the law was generally shown by people who had already had some contact with the law in either civil or criminal cases.

The survey was commissioned by the Research Community and conducted by the Sociology Working Group for Legal Matters of Cologne University.

During the course of last summer 1,100 adults gave the interviewers their opinions about this country's legal system. The sample was a representative cross-section of the whole population as far as age, profession, sex, religion and home background were concerned.

Kaupen and Rasehorn do not believe that the strained relationship between citizen and law is due so much to society's ignorance of the law as the law's remoteness from society. They therefore believe that not even the best law-instruction in schools can narrow this gap between the individual and the law.

"There would be little sense in trying to acquaint the public with a legal system that overlooks the real interests of the population," Kaupen and Rasehorn claim.

Confidence in the law could only be

achieved, they claim, if the laws conform more strongly to the wishes of society, and if judges and lawyers change their attitude towards the public.

The survey was supported by answers given in the survey. The greatest mistrust of the law was generally shown by people who had already had some contact with the law in either civil or criminal cases.

The survey was commissioned by the Research Community and conducted by the Sociology Working Group for Legal Matters of Cologne University.

During the course of last summer 1,100 adults gave the interviewers their opinions about this country's legal system. The sample was a representative cross-section of the whole population as far as age, profession, sex, religion and home background were concerned.

Kaupen and Rasehorn do not believe that the strained relationship between citizen and law is due so much to society's ignorance of the law as the law's remoteness from society. They therefore believe that not even the best law-instruction in schools can narrow this gap between the individual and the law.

"There would be little sense in trying to acquaint the public with a legal system that overlooks the real interests of the population," Kaupen and Rasehorn claim.

Confidence in the law could only be

achieved, they claim, if the laws conform more strongly to the wishes of society, and if judges and lawyers change their attitude towards the public.

The survey was supported by answers given in the survey. The greatest mistrust of the law was generally shown by people who had already had some contact with the law in either civil or criminal cases.

The survey was commissioned by the Research Community and conducted by the Sociology Working Group for Legal Matters of Cologne University.

During the course of last summer 1,100 adults gave the interviewers their opinions about this country's legal system. The sample was a representative cross-section of the whole population as far as age, profession, sex, religion and home background were concerned.

Kaupen and Rasehorn do not believe that the strained relationship between citizen and law is due so much to society's ignorance of the law as the law's remoteness from society. They therefore believe that not even the best law-instruction in schools can narrow this gap between the individual and the law.

"There would be little sense in trying to acquaint the public with a legal system that overlooks the real interests of the population," Kaupen and Rasehorn claim.

Confidence in the law could only be

achieved, they claim, if the laws conform more strongly to the wishes of society, and if judges and lawyers change their attitude towards the public.

The survey was supported by answers given in the survey. The greatest mistrust of the law was generally shown by people who had already had some contact with the law in either civil or criminal cases.

The survey was commissioned by the Research Community and conducted by the Sociology Working Group for Legal Matters of Cologne University.

During the course of last summer 1,100 adults gave the interviewers their opinions about this country's legal system. The sample was a representative cross-section of the whole population as far as age, profession, sex, religion and home background were concerned.

Kaupen and Rasehorn do not believe that the strained relationship between citizen and law is due so much to society's ignorance of the law as the law's remoteness from society. They therefore believe that not even the best law-instruction in schools can narrow this gap between the individual and the law.

"There would be little sense in trying to acquaint the public with a legal system that overlooks the real interests of the population," Kaupen and Rasehorn claim.

Confidence in the law could only be

achieved, they claim, if the laws conform more strongly to the wishes of society, and if judges and lawyers change their attitude towards the public.

The survey was supported by answers given in the survey. The greatest mistrust of the law was generally shown by people who had already had some contact with the law in either civil or criminal cases.

The survey was commissioned by the Research Community and conducted by the Sociology Working Group for Legal Matters of Cologne University.

During the course of last summer 1,100 adults gave the interviewers their opinions about this country's legal system. The sample was a representative cross-section of the whole population as far as age, profession, sex, religion and home background were concerned.

Kaupen and Rasehorn do not believe that the strained relationship between citizen and law is due so much to society's ignorance of the law as the law's remoteness from society. They therefore believe that not even the best law-instruction in schools can narrow this gap between the individual and the law.

"There would be little sense in trying to acquaint the public with a legal system that overlooks the real interests of the population," Kaupen and Rasehorn claim.

Confidence in the law could only be

achieved, they claim, if the laws conform more strongly to the wishes of society, and if judges and lawyers change their attitude towards the public.

The survey was supported by answers given in the survey. The greatest mistrust of the law was generally shown by people who had already had some contact with the law in either civil or criminal cases.

The survey was commissioned by the Research Community and conducted by the Sociology Working Group for Legal Matters of Cologne University.

During the course of last summer 1,100 adults gave the interviewers their opinions about this country's legal system. The sample was a representative cross-section of the whole population as far as age, profession, sex, religion and home background were concerned.

Kaupen and Rasehorn do not believe that the strained relationship between citizen and law is due so much to society's ignorance of the law as the law's remoteness from society. They therefore believe that not even the best law-instruction in schools can narrow this gap between the individual and the law.

"There would be little sense in trying to acquaint the public with a legal system that overlooks the real interests of the population," Kaupen and Rasehorn claim.

Confidence in the law could only be

achieved, they claim, if the laws conform more strongly to the wishes of society, and if judges and lawyers change their attitude towards the public.

The survey was supported by answers given in the survey. The greatest mistrust of the law was generally shown by people who had already had some contact with the law in either civil or criminal cases.

The survey was commissioned by the Research Community and conducted by the Sociology Working Group for Legal Matters of Cologne University.

During the course of last summer 1,100 adults gave the interviewers their opinions about this country's legal system. The sample was a representative cross-section of the whole population as far as age, profession, sex, religion and home background were concerned.

Kaupen and Rasehorn do not believe that the strained relationship between citizen and law is due so much to society's ignorance of the law as the law's remoteness from society. They therefore believe that not even the best law-instruction in schools can narrow this gap between the individual and the law.

"There would be little sense in trying to acquaint the public with a legal system that overlooks the real interests of the population," Kaupen and Rasehorn claim.

Confidence in the law could only be

achieved, they claim, if the laws conform more strongly to the wishes of society, and if judges and lawyers change their attitude towards the public.

The survey was supported by answers given in the survey. The greatest mistrust of the law was generally shown by people who had already had some contact with the law in either civil or criminal cases.

The survey was commissioned by the Research Community and conducted by the Sociology Working Group for Legal Matters of Cologne University.

During the course of last summer 1,100 adults gave the interviewers their opinions about this country's legal system. The sample

People like pop-art and are willing to pay large sums of money for it. American artist Andy Warhol received over 40,000 Marks for a coloured picture of Rockefeller and Roy Lichtenstein's comic strips command sums of 48,000 Marks. A Brunswick professor now claims that pop-art has no merit and is nothing but commercialism.



Picasso's Woman

**N**othing of the sort had happened since the nineteenth century — a new art style made its bow to the public, was immediately applauded and soon soared on the art market.

That was pop-art, a movement that concentrates on the banal, everyday world of advertising, consumer goods, technology, eroticism and politics and limits itself to the more or less realistic portrayal of Coca-Cola bottles, comic strips or cans of soup.

There were always lone voices criticising the whole conception of pop-art. But this criticism was never devastating. Until now.

The small Munich publishing concern of Moos has issued a 88-page pamphlet with the harmless sounding title *Pop-Art*, an academic critique and comprehensive study of the movement.

The booklet accuses pop-art of being: Devoid of merit; Banal and consequently successful; Pratentous; A copy of Dadaism; Commercialist.

These accusations carry some weight. The author of the work is Jürgen Weber, 43, a sculptor and Professor at Brunswick's Technical University.

His remarks have already met with angry reaction. The theories he now puts forward, are based on a series of lectures he held at the time.

Weber reports, "The art students were outraged by my theories and they were able to manifest their outrage better by making a racket than by putting forward reasoned arguments. All they did was stage a pop spectacle."

"The reaction of the local press was unfavourable. Their report of my lecture was wrong and incomplete. Corrections submitted by some of the audience and finally by the author and university representatives were not published. It is an established custom that there is no freedom of opinion in the field of art."

Jürgen Weber has good reasons for saying what he does about pop-art.

American pop-artists such as Rauschenberg, Warhol, Oldenburg, Lichtenstein and Wesselmann seem to be progressive and untrammelled by tradition but they do have two forerunners — Dadaism and Marcel Duchamp and Kurt Schwitters.

As early as 1914 Marcel Duchamp was exhibiting bottle-racks as sculptures to wake the bourgeoisie from their sleepy admiration for the old masters. These so-called ready-mades were meant to shake existing concepts of art and aesthetics.

## ■ THE ARTS

# Brunswick professor exposes pop-art

The forerunners of pop-art such as Robert Rauschenberg and Jasper Johns were also called neo-Dadaists. They and the pop-artists exploited Dadaism though to different ends. While the ready-mades were meant to provoke the bourgeoisie, the pop-artists took them seriously.

Marcel Duchamp himself complained in 1962: "This neo-Dada, this pop-art is no more than a convenient solution living off what Dada created. When I invented ready-mades I wanted to question aesthetics. Neo-Dada has taken my ready-mades and found aesthetic beauty in them."

While Marcel Duchamp made no financial profit from his protests, the pop-art people are living off the fat of the land.

The movement reaches its shallowest point where Andy Warhol draws cans of soup and packets of washing powder and Reichenberg signs dollar bills, Weber claims. Unlike Marcel Duchamp, the pop-artists are using art as a means to hit the big money.

Weber reports, "Warhol's only original invention was the transference of photographs on to canvas by the screen process. He has used it everywhere he can. Cows, flowers, cola bottles and slim idols such as Mardyn Monroe, Elvis Presley or Liz Taylor are all captured in colour and symbolically arranged. This tradition is so banal that everyone can understand it and that is why it is so successful."

"But how can this be reconciled with the artistic pretensions of Andy Warhol? How can this be reconciled with the incredible prices paid for such works? Warhol recently received ten thousand dollars for a colour photo of Rockefeller that he had transferred on to canvas by the screen process."

Weber describes Lichtenstein's version of Picasso paintings as a complete failure: "He has fully misunderstood Picasso who is made subject to the usual clichés spouted by people who do not understand him."

Horror scenes from part of Andy

Warhol's repertoire. His death series showing an electric chair and a road accident are well-known. Weber says, "His fascination with horror has no artistic merit."

Weber adds that he is tempted to think that the portrayal of the horrors of the modern world means good trade for Warhol. "Horror and sex have always sold well. Andy Warhol thinks and feels like everyone else in the United States and that is why he has such great success there."

Together with Pop pioneer Marcel Duchamp, Hanover-born Kurt Schwitters is also a popular and rich source for pop-artists. The highly-praised work of Robert Rauschenberg, the first American to win the Grand Prix for art at the Venice Biennale, is an unmistakable imitation of Schwitters.

The most important difference is the size," comments Weber, adding, "Schwitters' work far surpasses all similar works by Rauschenberg in formal quality."

Professor Weber also attacks Lichtenstein, the most popular and expensive pop-artist after Warhol: "The popularity of Lichtenstein's comic strips which fetch up to ten thousand dollars is due not to the artistic quality of the work but to the popularity of the real comic strips."

"His pictures never originate from a primary visual experience of his own which he tries to record on canvas. His painting consists almost exclusively in taking originals, changing them and thus forming new pictures."

Weber describes Lichtenstein's version of Picasso paintings as a complete failure: "He has fully misunderstood Picasso who is made subject to the usual clichés spouted by people who do not understand him."

Horror scenes from part of Andy

Warhol's repertoire. His death series showing an electric chair and a road accident are well-known. Weber says, "His fascination with horror has no artistic merit."

Weber adds that he is tempted to think that the portrayal of the horrors of the modern world means good trade for Warhol. "Horror and sex have always sold well. Andy Warhol thinks and feels like everyone else in the United States and that is why he has such great success there."

Together with Pop pioneer Marcel Duchamp, Hanover-born Kurt Schwitters is also a popular and rich source for pop-artists. The highly-praised work of Robert Rauschenberg, the first American to win the Grand Prix for art at the Venice Biennale, is an unmistakable imitation of Schwitters.

The most important difference is the size," comments Weber, adding, "Schwitters' work far surpasses all similar works by Rauschenberg in formal quality."

Professor Weber also attacks Lichtenstein, the most popular and expensive pop-artist after Warhol: "The popularity of Lichtenstein's comic strips which fetch up to ten thousand dollars is due not to the artistic quality of the work but to the popularity of the real comic strips."

"His pictures never originate from a primary visual experience of his own which he tries to record on canvas. His painting consists almost exclusively in taking originals, changing them and thus forming new pictures."

Weber describes Lichtenstein's version of Picasso paintings as a complete failure: "He has fully misunderstood Picasso who is made subject to the usual clichés spouted by people who do not understand him."

Horror scenes from part of Andy

Warhol's repertoire. His death series showing an electric chair and a road accident are well-known. Weber says, "His fascination with horror has no artistic merit."

Weber adds that he is tempted to think that the portrayal of the horrors of the modern world means good trade for Warhol. "Horror and sex have always sold well. Andy Warhol thinks and feels like everyone else in the United States and that is why he has such great success there."

Together with Pop pioneer Marcel Duchamp, Hanover-born Kurt Schwitters is also a popular and rich source for pop-artists. The highly-praised work of Robert Rauschenberg, the first American to win the Grand Prix for art at the Venice Biennale, is an unmistakable imitation of Schwitters.

The most important difference is the size," comments Weber, adding, "Schwitters' work far surpasses all similar works by Rauschenberg in formal quality."

Professor Weber also attacks Lichtenstein, the most popular and expensive pop-artist after Warhol: "The popularity of Lichtenstein's comic strips which fetch up to ten thousand dollars is due not to the artistic quality of the work but to the popularity of the real comic strips."

"His pictures never originate from a primary visual experience of his own which he tries to record on canvas. His painting consists almost exclusively in taking originals, changing them and thus forming new pictures."

Weber describes Lichtenstein's version of Picasso paintings as a complete failure: "He has fully misunderstood Picasso who is made subject to the usual clichés spouted by people who do not understand him."

Horror scenes from part of Andy

Warhol's repertoire. His death series showing an electric chair and a road accident are well-known. Weber says, "His fascination with horror has no artistic merit."

Weber adds that he is tempted to think that the portrayal of the horrors of the modern world means good trade for Warhol. "Horror and sex have always sold well. Andy Warhol thinks and feels like everyone else in the United States and that is why he has such great success there."

Together with Pop pioneer Marcel Duchamp, Hanover-born Kurt Schwitters is also a popular and rich source for pop-artists. The highly-praised work of Robert Rauschenberg, the first American to win the Grand Prix for art at the Venice Biennale, is an unmistakable imitation of Schwitters.

The most important difference is the size," comments Weber, adding, "Schwitters' work far surpasses all similar works by Rauschenberg in formal quality."

Professor Weber also attacks Lichtenstein, the most popular and expensive pop-artist after Warhol: "The popularity of Lichtenstein's comic strips which fetch up to ten thousand dollars is due not to the artistic quality of the work but to the popularity of the real comic strips."

"His pictures never originate from a primary visual experience of his own which he tries to record on canvas. His painting consists almost exclusively in taking originals, changing them and thus forming new pictures."

Weber describes Lichtenstein's version of Picasso paintings as a complete failure: "He has fully misunderstood Picasso who is made subject to the usual clichés spouted by people who do not understand him."

Horror scenes from part of Andy

Warhol's repertoire. His death series showing an electric chair and a road accident are well-known. Weber says, "His fascination with horror has no artistic merit."

Weber adds that he is tempted to think that the portrayal of the horrors of the modern world means good trade for Warhol. "Horror and sex have always sold well. Andy Warhol thinks and feels like everyone else in the United States and that is why he has such great success there."

Together with Pop pioneer Marcel Duchamp, Hanover-born Kurt Schwitters is also a popular and rich source for pop-artists. The highly-praised work of Robert Rauschenberg, the first American to win the Grand Prix for art at the Venice Biennale, is an unmistakable imitation of Schwitters.

The most important difference is the size," comments Weber, adding, "Schwitters' work far surpasses all similar works by Rauschenberg in formal quality."

Professor Weber also attacks Lichtenstein, the most popular and expensive pop-artist after Warhol: "The popularity of Lichtenstein's comic strips which fetch up to ten thousand dollars is due not to the artistic quality of the work but to the popularity of the real comic strips."

"His pictures never originate from a primary visual experience of his own which he tries to record on canvas. His painting consists almost exclusively in taking originals, changing them and thus forming new pictures."

Weber describes Lichtenstein's version of Picasso paintings as a complete failure: "He has fully misunderstood Picasso who is made subject to the usual clichés spouted by people who do not understand him."

Horror scenes from part of Andy

Warhol's repertoire. His death series showing an electric chair and a road accident are well-known. Weber says, "His fascination with horror has no artistic merit."

Weber adds that he is tempted to think that the portrayal of the horrors of the modern world means good trade for Warhol. "Horror and sex have always sold well. Andy Warhol thinks and feels like everyone else in the United States and that is why he has such great success there."

Together with Pop pioneer Marcel Duchamp, Hanover-born Kurt Schwitters is also a popular and rich source for pop-artists. The highly-praised work of Robert Rauschenberg, the first American to win the Grand Prix for art at the Venice Biennale, is an unmistakable imitation of Schwitters.

The most important difference is the size," comments Weber, adding, "Schwitters' work far surpasses all similar works by Rauschenberg in formal quality."

Professor Weber also attacks Lichtenstein, the most popular and expensive pop-artist after Warhol: "The popularity of Lichtenstein's comic strips which fetch up to ten thousand dollars is due not to the artistic quality of the work but to the popularity of the real comic strips."

"His pictures never originate from a primary visual experience of his own which he tries to record on canvas. His painting consists almost exclusively in taking originals, changing them and thus forming new pictures."

Weber describes Lichtenstein's version of Picasso paintings as a complete failure: "He has fully misunderstood Picasso who is made subject to the usual clichés spouted by people who do not understand him."

Horror scenes from part of Andy

Warhol's repertoire. His death series showing an electric chair and a road accident are well-known. Weber says, "His fascination with horror has no artistic merit."

Weber adds that he is tempted to think that the portrayal of the horrors of the modern world means good trade for Warhol. "Horror and sex have always sold well. Andy Warhol thinks and feels like everyone else in the United States and that is why he has such great success there."

Together with Pop pioneer Marcel Duchamp, Hanover-born Kurt Schwitters is also a popular and rich source for pop-artists. The highly-praised work of Robert Rauschenberg, the first American to win the Grand Prix for art at the Venice Biennale, is an unmistakable imitation of Schwitters.

The most important difference is the size," comments Weber, adding, "Schwitters' work far surpasses all similar works by Rauschenberg in formal quality."

Professor Weber also attacks Lichtenstein, the most popular and expensive pop-artist after Warhol: "The popularity of Lichtenstein's comic strips which fetch up to ten thousand dollars is due not to the artistic quality of the work but to the popularity of the real comic strips."

"His pictures never originate from a primary visual experience of his own which he tries to record on canvas. His painting consists almost exclusively in taking originals, changing them and thus forming new pictures."

Weber describes Lichtenstein's version of Picasso paintings as a complete failure: "He has fully misunderstood Picasso who is made subject to the usual clichés spouted by people who do not understand him."

Horror scenes from part of Andy

Warhol's repertoire. His death series showing an electric chair and a road accident are well-known. Weber says, "His fascination with horror has no artistic merit."

Weber adds that he is tempted to think that the portrayal of the horrors of the modern world means good trade for Warhol. "Horror and sex have always sold well. Andy Warhol thinks and feels like everyone else in the United States and that is why he has such great success there."

Together with Pop pioneer Marcel Duchamp, Hanover-born Kurt Schwitters is also a popular and rich source for pop-artists. The highly-praised work of Robert Rauschenberg, the first American to win the Grand Prix for art at the Venice Biennale, is an unmistakable imitation of Schwitters.

The most important difference is the size," comments Weber, adding, "Schwitters' work far surpasses all similar works by Rauschenberg in formal quality."

Professor Weber also attacks Lichtenstein, the most popular and expensive pop-artist after Warhol: "The popularity of Lichtenstein's comic strips which fetch up to ten thousand dollars is due not to the artistic quality of the work but to the popularity of the real comic strips."

"His pictures never originate from a primary visual experience of his own which he tries to record on canvas. His painting consists almost exclusively in taking originals, changing them and thus forming new pictures."

Weber describes Lichtenstein's version of Picasso paintings as a complete failure: "He has fully misunderstood Picasso who is made subject to the usual clichés spouted by people who do not understand him."

Horror scenes from part of Andy

Warhol's repertoire. His death series showing an electric chair and a road accident are well-known. Weber says, "His fascination with horror has no artistic merit."

Weber adds that he is tempted to think that the portrayal of the horrors of the modern world means good trade for Warhol. "Horror and sex have always sold well. Andy Warhol thinks and feels like everyone else in the United States and that is why he has such great success there."

Together with Pop pioneer Marcel Duchamp, Hanover-born Kurt Schwitters is also a popular and rich source for pop-artists. The highly-praised work of Robert Rauschenberg, the first American to win the Grand Prix for art at the Venice Biennale, is an unmistakable imitation of Schwitters.

The most important difference is the size," comments Weber, adding, "Schwitters' work far surpasses all similar works by Rauschenberg in formal quality."

Professor Weber also attacks Lichtenstein, the most popular and expensive pop-artist after Warhol: "The popularity of Lichtenstein's comic strips which fetch up to ten thousand dollars is due not to the artistic quality of the work but to the popularity of the real comic strips."

"His pictures never originate from a primary visual experience of his own which he tries to record on canvas. His painting consists almost exclusively in taking originals, changing them and thus forming new pictures."

Weber describes Lichtenstein's version of Picasso paintings as a complete failure: "He has fully misunderstood Picasso who is made subject to the usual clichés spouted by people who do not understand him."

Horror scenes from part of Andy

Warhol's repertoire. His death series showing an electric chair and a road accident are well-known. Weber says, "His fascination with horror has no artistic merit."

Weber adds that he is tempted to think that the portrayal of the horrors of the modern world means good trade for Warhol. "Horror and sex have always sold well. Andy Warhol thinks and feels like everyone else in the United States and that is why he has such great success there."

Together with Pop pioneer Marcel Duchamp, Hanover-born Kurt Schwitters is also a popular and rich source for pop-artists. The highly-praised work of Robert Rauschenberg, the first American to win the Grand Prix for art at the Venice Biennale, is an unmistakable imitation of Schwitters.

The most important difference is the size," comments Weber, adding, "Schwitters' work far surpasses all similar works by Rauschenberg in formal quality."

Professor Weber also attacks Lichtenstein, the most popular and expensive pop-artist after Warhol: "The popularity of Lichtenstein's comic strips which fetch up to ten thousand dollars is due not to the artistic quality of the work but to the popularity of the real comic strips."

"His pictures never originate from a primary visual experience of his own which he tries to record on canvas. His painting consists almost exclusively in taking originals, changing them and thus forming new pictures."

**EDUCATION**

## Young mothers take active interest in education

**Adler Stadt-Anzeiger**

A young mother turned her flat into a day nursery as there was no kindergarten place available for her child in the small town where she lived. She invited neighbours who were in similar straits to leave their offspring with her for a few hours a day.

The housewives were at first happy to have found somewhere for their young children to play but after only a few days one mother turned indignant: "My daughter has got blobs of paint on her face. I'm not sending her to any place as dirty as that!"

During her first experiments in painting, her daughter had drawn the brush across her face in her excitement. But the cleanliness of housewives here is more important than their children's pleasure.

This example of home-spun education was brought up by a young mother speaking to a number of other women with young children at the family holiday centre of Dorfweil in the Taunus.

"We must not get to the stage where fourteen-year-olds claim that their parents no longer understand them," she said. "You, their mothers, must recognise that you too are in a situation where you must also learn."

The thirty mothers aged between 25 and 35 looked up at the speaker. Some were quizzical, others nodded approvingly.

These young mothers had been prepared to hear things that their mothers would never have accepted and that their grandmothers would never even have

thought about. They had all decided to attend a one-week course to educate young mothers.

The slogan "There's no point looking back", if nothing else, showed them that the course would not degenerate into an elevated coffee morning where they could swap gossip.

The idea is good and the experiment necessary. The Evangelical Church of North Rhine-Westphalia was the first church organisation in the Federal Republic to plan holiday courses for young mothers to discuss contemporary problems of education and modern social issues.

Hanna Linke of the Bureau of Social Ethics and Social Policy of the Rhineland Evangelical Church stated the aims quite clearly: "It is planned to introduce special leave for workers who wish to attend further training courses. It is also hoped that they will be able to deal with social problems.

"There is no indication at present that there are to be similar schemes for housewives and mothers. It is however known that mothers bear the main responsibility in bringing up their children.

"Preparing children for tomorrow's world means that mothers must think about problems and this can take up a lot of their time."

As it was a woman who had the idea of starting this scheme, the practical side of the issue was soon considered. If the young mothers were given no chance of finding somewhere for their children to stay during the week-long course the idea would remain no more than an idea.

The scheme was started in 1969 when 32 mothers came along with 42 children.

120 mothers had said that they would attend.

As the scheme was practically only announced via kindergartens and parish newspapers, this was clear proof of how great is the young housewives' need for information.

Hanna Linke found an ideal place for the 1971 course — the family holiday centre of Dorfweil near Schmitzen in the Taunus. The house where mothers and children stayed was only built in 1970 and has a specially equipped kindergarten section and an indoor swimming pool.

Four kindergarten teachers, one of whom is a social education worker, and a doctor took care of the 55 children who came to the holiday centre along with their mothers.

All thirty mothers are now housewives. Most were employed as secretaries, clerks or teachers before getting married. The week-long course with full board costs 67.50 Marks. They are charged an extra 25 Marks if they bring one child with them but each subsequent child only costs fifteen Marks.

The subject of the conference in Dorfweil was "Our world today — the world of our children tomorrow". This included questions of modern education as well as the reform of the divorce law and the problems involved in the new position of women.

"It is obvious today that every girl must be taught a profession," Hanna Link says and admits: "In my lectures and during discussions I always try and emphasise that mothers should teach their sons to help in the home and not always divide household tasks between men's work and women's work."

Ending traditions such as these and giving the mothers a new sense of awareness is another aim of the congress. "Information is very important today. People with information have knowledge," Hanna Linke says and tries to give young mothers the necessary information. They themselves must make use of it.

Ginger Feld  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 7 April 1971)

In August the first five classes of the Cologne-Bonn Waldorf School will open in Bonn. The Waldorf educational method set up by Rudolf Steiner over fifty years ago already has two other bases in the Rhine-Ruhr area at Düsseldorf and Wuppertal.

The Cologne-Bonn school will be the 29th Waldorf School in the Federal Republic. Its aim is to develop a person to full balanced maturity instead of raising human automata for use in the industrial society.

The Waldorf Schools are private institutions but they are state-subsidised. They are opposed to current educational policy as shown by the subtitle of a recent lecture held in Cologne's Wallraf Richartz Museum by Peter Tradowsky, head of the Rudolf Steiner School in Berlin: "The independent Waldorf Schools' answer to complete educational planning". Tradowsky's slogan is "The three births of Man".

That is also the slogan for an educational method based on the age of the child. Teachers at Waldorf Schools consider that the most important behavioural pattern up to the age of seven is the registration and imitation of impressions.

During the second seven-year period comes the adhesion to a personal and not forceful or dictatorial authority. Between the ages of 14 and 21 pupils gradually learn to form their own opinions and make their own judgements.

The Waldorf educational method does not stress the intellect until relatively late in a child's school career. The pupil first begins with play and painting. Artistic creation is an important part of the teaching.

## 29th Waldorf School to be opened in August

One example will suffice to show how these children learn to write. The children do not copy the letter "F" from the blackboard. Instead they paint a picture of a fish and the teacher shows them how to construct the letter "F" from the fish's back or fins.

Language teaching is similar and begins in the very first school year. Once again teaching is via play. The children learn short poems in English or French but have no more than an approximate idea of their content.

In this way the children are acquainted with the sound and melody of a language. This method is similar to a small child's first attempts to speak his mother tongue.

These educational methods obviously take a long time so what is the point of them? The theory held by Steiner and his followers consider that there is the danger of apathy and atrophy if intellectual faculties are stressed at too young an age.

The ability to think and pass a reasoned judgement should mature gradually so that pupils remain open to outside influences and do not stick to unconsidered judgements made in their early years.

This is very hard to accept for established modern educational methods which encourage children to criticise at any early age; and educate them for life in a democratic system and for political activity.

Instead of this the Waldorf Schools offer a close relationship of trust between teachers and pupils. The syllabus is carefully attuned to the children's needs and all learning is carried on as a game.

Steiner who died in 1925 described the principles of his Waldorf Schools as the art of education.

It is rather superficial to speak of these ideas as old-fashioned. The Waldorf Schools rightly claim to have incorporated within themselves since 1919 the first step towards comprehensive schooling.

Since they were set up, the Waldorf Schools have not issued grades or made unsatisfactory pupils repeat a school year. Instead form masters draw up comprehensive reports every six months and hope that both parents and children will benefit from them.

It is only in the upper grades — the ninth year in Waldorf Schools and above — that pupils are forced to do the classwork to which such great importance is attached in other schools. Their work is not graded though teachers do pass their judgement on it to help the pupil.

Nowadays the thirteenth year at Hamburg's high schools will need an extra year and a further 410 hours of extra acceleration. Average height is increased by 114.5 grams.

Height statistics show the same trend. The proportion of newly-born children between 57 and 59 centimetres tall (one foot ten and one foot eleven) has increased by twelve per cent.

Answering an appeal by May Schulz, twenty housing firms in the city have agreed to provide the flats by the teachers and their families department in the education and culture building in the Hamburger Straße.

Examinations of 27,000 newly-born children during the past 35 years have shown that the average weight of babies at birth has increased by 114.5 grams.

Height statistics show the same trend. The proportion of newly-born children between 57 and 59 centimetres tall (one foot ten and one foot eleven) has increased by twelve per cent.

Professor Kirchhoff concludes from these figures that we are growing bigger all the time and that this process begins at birth. Children are also tending to become sexually mature at a younger age. There are three distinct aspects to this phenomenon: in size, in growth rate and in growth acceleration. Average height is increased by 114.5 grams.

Other people suggest that the increased amount of physical impulses such as the effect of artificial light late into the night play a role.

Genetic factors too must have some

sense, or a "threatening atmosphere", which is completely independent of the weather.

He adds that it is wrong to use these terms in a figurative sense where they should be understood at their face value. All words used to describe our emotions are taken from the physical world.

We cannot really speak if a figurative sense as a word used for a physical condition is identical with the same word used for a mental or emotional condition. The coldness of the weather outside is thought by people to be completely identical with the coldness exuded by a person.

Professor Jores does not want to contradict the findings gained at meteorological stations, research centres and at high altitudes.

He does however wish to point out that these facts are not contestable and link them adequately and correctly with the human organism.

At the age of 76 Goethe wrote a theory of climate and thought of the weather as one of the elements influencing language. And during his journey through Italy, he noted in his travelogue: "The weather is very gloomy and depresses my spirit."

This has the same psychosomatic intention as the paper in which Arthur Jores links bioclimatology with human factors that are probably still not given due attention by strict physicians.

Alfred Pöhlmann  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 14 April 1971)

## British and American teachers for Hamburg

**DIE WELT****MEDICINE**

## Hamburg professor outlines weather's psychosomatic aspects

**DIE WELT**

Readers should study a number of specialist essays on bioclimatology before turning to a paper in which the reputable Hamburg psychosomatic specialist Professor Arthur Jores ignores all September this year fifty scientists. An asthma sufferer had spent a number of days at a sanatorium to cure himself of United States after an unsuccessful advertising campaign and a few months later he decided to revisit the sanatorium. But this time the stay he thought would prove so beneficial to his health only worsened his condition.

Local doctors had claimed that the climate was responsible for this case and a similar one.

We would not be doing justice to Professor Jores' theories if we did not mention what he thinks of the normal beliefs concerning the influences of weather and climate.

Many doctors link influences of weather and climate with their patient's physical condition but Professor Jores believes that this is rather problematical as it is not known which of these physical factors is responsible.

The Professor claims that there is more justification in considering whether these climatic influences should not be seen from the point of view of psychosomatic medicine.

Jores now turned to the field of linguistics and made the interesting comment that we have got used to speaking of a "working climate", in the figurative

nosis of the disease and draw public attention to what preventive measures can be taken.

Modern medicine has considerably increased the life expectancy of diabetics. As long as diabetics lead the right kind of life and have the right type of medical treatment, their day-to-day living differs little from the norm.

But Käte Strobel states, an important condition for this is that the complaint is recognised at an early stage. Diabetics can only be diagnosed by a doctor or by regular systematic examinations.

The government and Federal states plan to fight diabetes by providing more information about the disease to the public and by carrying out regular examinations to catch it when it is in its initial stages.

Diabetes research will also be extended. Diabetic clinics and the Diabetic Research Centre opened last November in Munich will cater for this. The Minister also announced that the work of diabetic organisations and associations would be given considerably more support.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 April 1971)

## Anti-diabetes campaign proposed

Diabetes threatens to become a serious danger to the health of people in the Federal Republic, Health Minister Käte Strobel stated in a recent interview with UPI, the news agency.

The incidence of the disease has increased rapidly throughout the civilised world.

There are estimated to be 1.2 million diabetics in this country alone.

There are an equal number of cases where the complaint has not yet been recognis-

ed.

Faulty nutrition and lack of exercise are causes of the disease, along with hereditary factors.

Life in the affluent society leads

people to neglect their health, especially

their eating habits.

Fatty foods and carbohydrates are particularly dangerous and these encourage the factors leading to diabetes.

Diabetes is one of the best examples of a disease where outside factors combine with hereditary factors.

The World Health Organisation is concerned with the spread of diabetes and hopes that sufferers will be able to live something approaching a normal life.

The WHO aims to encourage the early diag-

## Treatment by endoscopy

Doctors at the fourth congress of the Endocrinological Association at Erlangen were able to witness a medical "first". A polypus in the vertical section of the colon was removed using an endoscope inserted in the anus.

Previously a surgical operation was required. The new method is the brainchild of Erlangen internist Dr Peter Deyhle who showed the congress a film of what happens.

Dr Deyhle has worked out a new technique of viewing the colon along its whole length to the caecum and in special cases right up to the lower part of the small intestine.

He also managed to remove a polypus by electrolysis by inserting a small wire loop through the instrument panel of the colonoscope. Endoscopy can now be used in treatment as well as in diagnosis.

(Kinder Nachrichten, 16 April 1971)

## Oestrogen cures dandruff

Oestrogen, antidiogen and combinations of oestrogen and gestagen have proved successful in the treatment of dandruff and seborrhoeic acne, claims Dr Ludwig of the dermatological section of the University Hospital in Eppendorf, a suburb of Hamburg.

Speaking at the Cosmetics Congress in Karlsruhe, Dr Ludwig said that these substances could clearly and beneficially counteract large increases in the scalp's production of sebum, the skin lubricant.

Dr Pöhl reported that experiments at Munich University's Dermatological Clinic had shown that the scalp cells causing complaints could be treated successfully with medical soaps to cure dandruff.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 23 March 1971)

## High work-rates harm health

Work strain in our industrial society is caused not by heavy manual work but by the increasingly more competitive conditions and the fast work-rate.

The medical journal *Selecta* stated that work strain was particularly common in jobs where the work to be done could not be done in the appointed time despite all effort and good will.

The strain was not due to the work-rate alone but to the frustration and recurrent disappointments at hard work not being rewarded with success. As demands increase so does the risk of failure.

It is impossible to adapt to this type of situation. The result is compromise. Sights are set low or allowances are made for a certain failure rate. If this does not succeed, the stress becomes dangerous.

Work involving fast work-rates can be experimentally simulated. A group of internal specialists and industrial doctors from Heidelberg subjected fifteen men and women to the Lee Effect.

The guinea pigs were asked to read passages on to a tape and the recording was played back 0.2 seconds after registration via headphones.

The test personnel were therefore unable to hear the sound of their voice under normal conditions, became confused and started to make mistakes in their reading. And these mistakes were also heard after another 0.2 seconds had elapsed.

This is a situation of stress affecting the vegetative nervous system. Blood pressure and heart rates increased and a long time was needed before they sunk to their normal level again.

(Kinder Nachrichten, 14 April 1971)

(DIE WELT, 16 April 1971)



**RAILWAYS****Olympic Express paves the way for Bundesbahn's new look**

**S**treamlined, chromium-plated speedsters as fast as lightning and as comfortable as a five-star hotel, as safe as a horse and cart and as inexpensive as only public transport can be. This is how passengers would like rail travel to be and how the Bundesbahn would be only too happy to serve the travelling public in the year 2000.

Roomy, cheerful carriages with comfortable seats at which they can carry or reading the newspapers they started at the breakfast table, broad corridors, colourful decor and trains every few minutes or so — these are the dreams of millions of commuters as they travel to work every morning in depressingly dull, poorly ventilated suburban trains bursting at the seams.

A twelve-man team at Bundesbahn head offices in Munich are not only well aware of the public's wishes, they are working out the details.

The Bundesbahn design centre headed by engineer and architect Emil Schuh has its sights set firmly on what the railways will look like at the end of the century.

The Bundesbahn's back-room boys are architects, mechanical engineers, commercial artists, model-builders and industrial designers. Between them they will be giving the railways such a new look over the next few years that the present rolling stock will look like old-timers.

"The Bundesbahn of the future," Schuh asserts, "will have next to nothing in common with what is at times an admittedly rather depressing present."

The precursors of this new look were the Trans Europa Express diesel locomotives. The TEE trains are now considered to have been the first success of the Bundesbahn design centre, which was set up in 1955.

Emil Schuh adopted a principle that has been retained to this day. High-speed trains, he decided, must be painted in bright colours. TEE expresses are noted for their gay colours and so will be the design centre's latest brainchild, the ET 403.

This is an express that from the end of May 1972 will travel at speeds of 200 kilometres an hour (125 mph) and is first to be introduced on the Munich-Würzburg-Hanover-Bremen run. The distinctive colour of ET 403s will be orange. A final decision has yet to be made on the complementary colour.

The initial idea behind the entire project was the locomotive department's desire for a new and attractive inter-city train. The new service was to be inaugurated in time for the 1972 Munich Olympics and, as it were, the Bundesbahn's contribution to Olympic year and an image-booster of no mean stature.

By the time the design centre was consulted the technical details had already been settled. The ET 403 was to be powered by electric and not diesel traction.

**New loco**

Designed jointly by Henschel and BBC this prototype diesel-electric locomotive, the DE 2600, which has just put in an appearance at Kassel main station, may not be a speed king (its 2,500 hp are intended to reach a maximum 140 km/h, or 80 mph) but its asynchronous engine, smaller, lighter in weight and requiring less servicing than conventional locomotive engines, has caused a stir and may well be the precursor of a whole new generation of railway rolling stock.

(Photo: Rheinmetall, HENSCHEL-Lokomotiven)

tion. It was to include a dining car and not a buffet. It was to equal TEE services in comfort, have covered links between carriages and travel at a cruising speed of 125 miles an hour.

In a nutshell, it was to be fast, comfortable and safe.

These, then, were the specifications to which the designers had to work. They began by making an enormous number of sketches from which the outward appearance of the new train gradually emerged.

Then the draughtsmen took over and made a scale drawing from the sketch and the model-builders built a 20:1 scale model in plasticine (plaster of Paris is also used).

This model is the last opportunity of making major design changes since the next in line, a 5:1 scale model in wood and plastic, is submitted to Bundesbahn administrative headquarters in Frankfurt for final approval or rejection.

"Minor alterations can then be made on request," Emil Schuh says, "but as soon as we get the go-ahead from Frankfurt we start on the blueprints."

The last word is still a long way from having been said, though. The design has to prove itself in practice. A loco works is commissioned to build a full-size prototype corresponding right down to the smallest detail to what will eventually roll off the assembly line.

The prototype is then gone over with a fine-toothed comb since many a shortcoming only comes to light at this stage. The interior may be unsatisfactory, the seats uncomfortable, their arrangement awkward (passengers keep getting in each other's way) and the view poor (windows too high up).

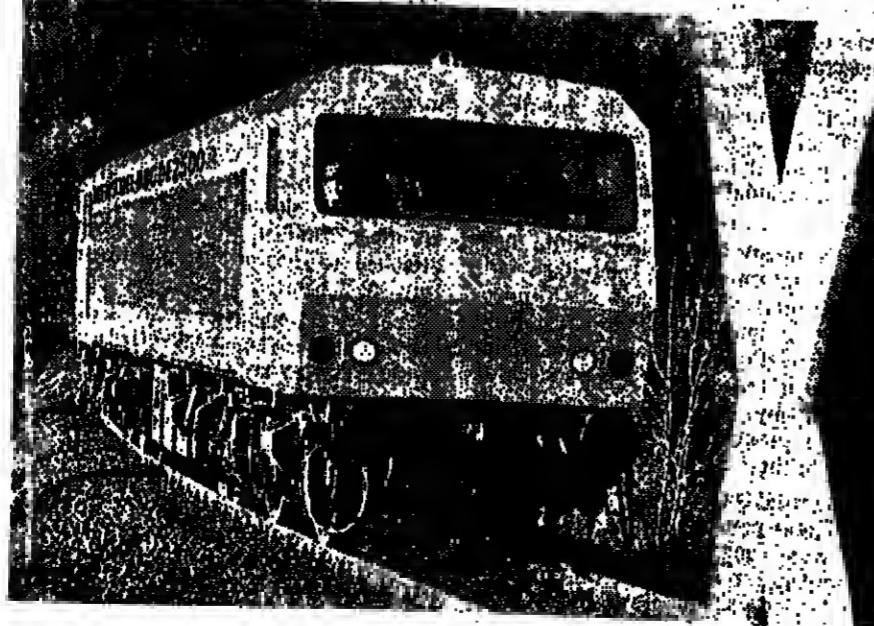
The communication cord may prove difficult to reach, the lighting either too feeble or too glaring. The driver's dashboard may be badly arranged or his vision impeded.

As far as the decor is concerned nothing but TEE comfort is good enough, but the futuristic exterior of the ET 403 (its bow is shaped like a shark's maw) renders an unimaginative copy of TEE styling impossible.

"We need new ideas," Herr Schuh says, the seats will have different upholstery, the bar will have a new design of buffet, and the dining car a newly-developed kitchen. Table tops, curtains and carpets will also differ from those of the Trans Europa Express."

Even so, the ET 403 is no more a complete newcomer than any other Bundesbahn train. "The days when railway companies even had their own upholstery

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 8 April 1971)



## Medical exam for MARITIME AFFAIRS licence holders

### MN tonnage nears 10-million ton mark

material woven for the sake of their image are over and done with," Emil Schuh comments. "For reasons of rationalisation we use standard fittings."

In other words, if manufacturers produce suitable fittings that are approved by the Bundesbahn new trains may well, for instance, have light switches that can be found elsewhere.

The new look began in Europe with the introduction of TEE expresses. It is now extending to long-distance domestic express services and it will not be long before the effect is felt on normal routes.

"Dirt and rust are things of the past for today's redways," Schuh reckons. A brighter, friendlier Bundesbahn with even suburban routes boasting brightly-coloured carriages is heralded by the new concept for suburban services in Cologne, Frankfurt and Munich.

The new local trains are no longer dull, dark and green, gradually becoming dirty, even duller and unattractive greyish-black. The gloom that characterised an entire century of the great iron way has given way to blue in Munich, claret in Frankfurt and orange in Cologne.

The colours of run-of-the-mill trains in this country are still determined by the steam locomotive age, now past history.

Steam made visions of bright and cheerful colours dimly but the last steam locomotives are now museum-pieces.

Bundesbahn chief designer Schuh feels the time has now come for a new railway image. "We visualise the trains of the future not as dirty grey worms wending their way through the landscape but as silver arrows in stainless steel and aluminium alloy with flashes down the side for aerodynamic and safety reasons."

The flashes he means are corrugations in the sheet metal that in aviation, for instance, were a hallmark of the Junkers 52, a legendary passenger and cargo aircraft that was one of the most reliable aeroplanes ever to fly.

"Only the window-frames and the roofs will be polished. The overall silver will underline the uniformity of the train as a whole. "Now that rust is a thing of the past for the railways we no longer need to be sparing with silver paint," Schuh notes.

It remains to be seen when the first Silver Arrow will take final shape. "We can get to work in no time at all," Herr Schuh says. "It is merely a question of money when the normal train is given the new look."

The ET 403 has fixed deadlines, though. The first complete train is scheduled for delivery at the end of this year. Three of them are to work the Munich-Bremen run as soon as the 1972 summer timetable comes into force.

"We need new ideas," Herr Schuh says, the seats will have different upholstery, the bar will have a new design of buffet, and the dining car a newly-developed kitchen. Table tops, curtains and carpets will also differ from those of the Trans Europa Express."

Even so, the ET 403 is no more a complete newcomer than any other Bundesbahn train. "The days when railway companies even had their own upholstery

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 8 April 1971)

will be往事。The overall silver will underline the uniformity of the train as a whole. "Now that rust is a thing of the past for the railways we no longer need to be sparing with silver paint," Schuh notes.

It remains to be seen when the first Silver Arrow will take final shape. "We can get to work in no time at all," Herr Schuh says. "It is merely a question of money when the normal train is given the new look."

The ET 403 has fixed deadlines, though. The first complete train is scheduled for delivery at the end of this year. Three of them are to work the Munich-Bremen run as soon as the 1972 summer timetable comes into force.

"We need new ideas," Herr Schuh says, the seats will have different upholstery, the bar will have a new design of buffet, and the dining car a newly-developed kitchen. Table tops, curtains and carpets will also differ from those of the Trans Europa Express."

Even so, the ET 403 is no more a complete newcomer than any other Bundesbahn train. "The days when railway companies even had their own upholstery

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 8 April 1971)

will be往事。The overall silver will underline the uniformity of the train as a whole. "Now that rust is a thing of the past for the railways we no longer need to be sparing with silver paint," Schuh notes.

It remains to be seen when the first Silver Arrow will take final shape. "We can get to work in no time at all," Herr Schuh says. "It is merely a question of money when the normal train is given the new look."

The ET 403 has fixed deadlines, though. The first complete train is scheduled for delivery at the end of this year. Three of them are to work the Munich-Bremen run as soon as the 1972 summer timetable comes into force.

"We need new ideas," Herr Schuh says, the seats will have different upholstery, the bar will have a new design of buffet, and the dining car a newly-developed kitchen. Table tops, curtains and carpets will also differ from those of the Trans Europa Express."

Even so, the ET 403 is no more a complete newcomer than any other Bundesbahn train. "The days when railway companies even had their own upholstery

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 8 April 1971)

pre-war four and a half million were left afloat. The German merchant navy was pretty well back to square one.

The Petersberg Agreement came just in time for shipbuilding and shipping in this country to join in, in part at least, the boom in tonnage requirements occasioned by Korea.

The number of units completed increased from 184 in 1950 to 227 in 1952 and turnover told the same story, increasing from 414 million to 999 million Marks over the same period.

Despite far-reaching difficulties occasioned by international competition the investment quotient of shipbuilding in this country during the fifties was above average for industry as a whole.

Even so, total investments amounted to more than 7,500 million Marks,

largely because up till the beginning of 1965 public loans amounted to a mere 1,100 million and subsidies to a mere 141 million Marks.

Karl Heinz Lemmrich, Osnabrück transport specialist, is said to have approved of the medical too. He is in favour of a proficiency test, the 1951 in which the Western Allies agreed to lift all restrictions imposed on the shipping industry.

Since when the Federal Republic's merchant navy has become a force to be reckoned with both on the seven seas and in the country's economy.

More than half a million people work in shipping and the merchant navy comes ninth in the world shipping stakes. The 1939 figure of 4.5 million gross registered tons has been boosted to little short of 7.8 million GRT.

Over the same period of time the world's merchant tonnage has increased from 69 million to more than 210 million GRT but notwithstanding this threefold increase this country's seagoing vessels are not older than ten years on average and the larger units are a good deal younger.

An important part of these costs further schooling and specialised training involves information for technicians and consequently up-to-the-minute technical staff which is essential for them to give a comprehensive appraisal of the tasks they have to perform on the technical or sales side.

Taking as his example a senior executive company casting policy technical manager staff member, Mössner demonstrated by means of subjects "calculation of results and capital profitability," "costing by means of analyses of costs and calculation of industrial income" what great efforts are being taken to give the heads of departments and leaders of various expert workers constant schools of cost awareness.

These efforts to promote schemes for further career training and specialized schooling for company employees have been complemented since last year by interesting improvements in the system of promotions within the company.

There has been a far greater concern on looking no further than company premises for staff for promotion to leading positions. This scheme, which Herr Mössner says has worked from the outset, means that when there is a high position to be filled in a company AEG-Telefunken will only advertise for a replacement outside the company if there is no one already employed who is suitable for the position vacant.

Anyone in the company can apply for promotion as long as he feels capable of meeting the demands of the job. His superiors are only informed of his application if and when his name is placed on the shortlist.

This system can help young, vigorous and ambitious employees to achieve promotion. According to experience gained employees with the job can rise to a good sales position after five or six years, whilst in "middle management". On the other hand those employees who have reached their mid-thirties may well have reached the rank of laboratory head.

Ernst Koch

(DIE WELT, 10 April 1971)

## North Sea ports must cooperate to counter the competition

**A**n attack on the policies of ports on the North Sea coast has been launched by landlubbers, but this is no reason for disregarding it. Indeed, it weighs in with powerful criticism.

For one it is the work of Duisburg chamber of commerce and industry, Duisburg is a major inland port. Also, the criticism is written from a distance and critics from another part of the country are less likely to see matters through the egoistic, pettifogging spectacles of a national observer.

The Chamber makes no bones about what it calls the short-sighted spirit of local competition between North Sea ports that ought to be abandoned in favour of genuine cooperation within a nation-wide framework.

This, of course, hits the nail on the head. Competition for every ton of cargo continues to this day to rage rampant between the Hanseatic ports of Bremen and Hamburg.

Shipowners in the two cities have long since buried the hatchet and cooperated

even to the point of mergers (Hepag of Hamburg and Lloyd of Bremen, for instance).

Port authorities are still at daggers drawn, though, and certainly most suspicious of each other's motives. And this applies not only to Bremen and Hamburg but also to other ports on the Baltic and North Sea coasts.

This competition leads to enormous sums of money being invested in development projects in the individual ports that occasionally, although the fact is never admitted, prove to have been money down the drain.

When one unveils plans to build a new container centre the other is quick to follow suit. When the one decides to build a new deep-water port for supertankers and the like the other promptly launches a similar project.

The men responsible really ought to realise that this kind of old-style egotism is old hat. The two major competitors to the west, Rotterdam and Antwerp, already closely cooperate and other competitors are already looking on the horizon in the shape of Dunkirk, Le Havre and Mediterranean ports.

The trend towards large-scale operations and mergers is, when all is said and done, characteristic of this day and age even though some of the repercussions may be regrettable.

It is certainly not a trend that will stop short of state boundaries on the North Sea coast of this country. The sooner all concerned agree to cooperate and join forces in a sensible division of labour the better.

(Handelsblatt, 14 April 1971)

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 10 April 1971)

## Containers knock freighters

**T**he changes in merchant shipping resulting from the triumphant progress of container freighters are considerable.

According to the Institute of Shipping in Bremen 212 vessels will cater for container traffic by 1973/74 and 847 conventional freighters will be withdrawn from service.

By 1973/74 sixty-six container freighters on the North Atlantic run between Western Europe and the Far East of the United States will make 240 conventional freighters redundant.

On long routes the ratio of container to conventional freighters will be not one to four but one to six and even one to seven and a half.

(Handelsblatt, 14 April 1971)

## Frankfurter Allgemeine

ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

### One of the world's top ten

broad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in the Federal Republic.

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frankfurter Allgemeine is a must. In a country of many famous newspapers its authority, scope, and influence can be matched only at an international level.

## Frankfurter Allgemeine

ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Member of T.R.A.M. (Top European Advertising Media)

### U.S.A.

## ■ OUR WORLD

**Birds are top pets**

**Handelsblatt**  
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG  
Industriekurier

Dogs, particularly Alsatians, are the most popular pets for the home, according to a survey carried out recently in this country. Dogs are followed closely by horses and cats. But this report does not accord with the true facts of the matter. In reality the bird is the most popular pet in this country.

At one time the canary was the most popular species of bird for the home, but the budgerigar has now taken pride of place. It has been estimated that between four and five million budgerigars are kept as pets by people here according to figures supplied by the central organisation for pet shops in this country. The organisation reported that "exact figures about pets in this country are not available and are unlikely to be available."

But the exact number of parakeets is known, because each bird must have a licence in Bavaria since it would be a most unpopular move with the public. Such an increase would rise a storm similar to that which would blow up if beer was made illegal.

There are also reliable statistics for the number of dogs kept as pets in this country. It is estimated that there are between three and 3.5 million. These figures can be obtained from local tax offices because owners have to apply for dog licences. The licence is the main reason why so many people do not have a dog in the home, according to the pet shop association. A spokesman for the association said: "Recently several Federal states have come to the conclusion that a healthy income can be earned from dog licences and it has been proposed, in North Rhine-Westphalia for instance, to increase the cost of the licence fairly considerably."

The truth of the matter is that the state government has recently circulated local governments to impose the same cost for a dog licence, which, according to the guidelines suggested invariably means an increase.

In Düsseldorf a dog licence costs 50 Marks per annum. In Bavaria, where the dog licence is only 30 Marks per year for each dog, more dogs are kept as pets in Munich than in any other large city in this country. Officialdom is loathe to

## ORDER FORM

I / We hereby subscribe to THE GERMAN TRIBUNE at the following rates  
(postage included):

Dautche Marka	U.S. Dollars	Pounds Sterling
Six months 12,50	3,60	1,43
Twelve months 25,00	7,00	2,86

(Underline whatever applicable)

The amount may also be paid in your country's currency

Messrs / Mr / Mrs / Miss

Name:

Postcode:

Street:

City:

Country:

Please return the completed order form to:  
THE GERMAN TRIBUNE · FRIEDRICH REINECKE VERLAG GMBH  
23 Schöne Aussicht, 2 Hamburg 7B · Federal Republic of Germany

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 7 April 1971)

## Money need

One person in four in this country is dissatisfied with his or her financial situation, according to a survey commissioned by the Federal government.

Announcing the details in Kiel Social Democratic party member Hans-Jürgen Wischniewski noted that old age pensioners and farmers appear to be most dissatisfied.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 7 April 1971)



Grzimek to stay

Although there have been suggestions to the contrary Professor Bernhard Grzimek intends to remain director of the Frankfurt Zoo which he has made so famous. He has done a great deal to increase public interest in the bird and animal world, appearing often as host on television, with some of his favourite animal friends.

(Photo: Archiv/dpa)

increase the costs so drastically for dog licences in Bavaria since it would be a most unpopular move with the public. Such an increase would rise a storm similar to that which would blow up if beer was made illegal.

Another factor to the diminishing number of dogs kept as pets is that so many landlords make provisions in rental contracts that animals may not be kept as pets on the premises. In Britain, according to the pet shopkeepers association, there are far more dogs kept as pets than in the Federal Republic.

## Cats lose their hold

As regards cats the figures are only very rough. It has always been generally believed that as many cats as dogs have been kept as pets. According to this view, then, there are about three million pussy cats in this country.

But cats among animal lovers in this country are rapidly being overtaken in favour by hamsters and guinea-pigs. They are modest creatures and easy to keep and are particularly loved by small children.

Among rodents Asian squirrels and brown squirrels have turned out to be popular. Pet shop owners are incapable of satisfying the demand. These creatures are also easy to look after and they are also not liable to taxes.

Dog lovers continue to complain that they alone among animal lovers are obliged to pay for licences for their pets. They argue that these taxes restrict the number of dogs that people will keep as pets. (Last year the licences raised in the whole of the Federal Republic 53 million Marks.) They point out that a horse owner, and a horse is far greater luxury, keeps his animal tax-free and licence-free. Because of the restrictions imposed on dogs kept as pets — the cost of licences, limitations imposed on taking the dog for a run in cities and certain intolerance among the general public — animal-lovers in this country prefer canaries, rodents and tortoises.

Last year was a good year business-wise for petshop owners. According to estimates made by the pet shop owners association there was in this business sector a total turnover of approximately 1.5 billion Marks. But included in these figures are the figures for sales of animal foods and like all businesses dealing in foods last year was an excellent year and showed increases.

A spokesman for the pet shop keepers association said: "The ups and downs of the business are an indication of prosperity. The boom in the business started in the second half of the sixties."

The boom in the pet shop business has helped along the more than 1,200 shops in this country. In 1962 Karstadt in Cologne added a pet shop department. (Karstadt is a giant chain of department stores in the Federal Republic.) In 1967 the mail order house of Neckermann started selling budgerigars, canaries and parrots. Other mail order businesses such as Quelle and Gustav Schickendantz quickly followed suit offering dogs such as dachshunds, poodles, cocker spaniels and Alsatians. These animals were sold insured adequately injected against rabies. The Otto mail order house want so far as to offer miniature donkeys, as a special advertising trick.

Peter Espe  
(Handelsblatt, 16 April 1971)

## SPORT

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## The third year

Statistically speaking the sex itch is a thing of the past. The number of divorces occurs in the year of marriage.

According to the Federal Office of Wiesbaden divorce is more frequent. In 1969 some 75,000 divorces were granted — 47,000 in the Federal Republic. In this country do not have that sort of money to spare anyway. Yet Evans' transfer fee was no means a record offer.

The lowest number occurred in 1969 for England, where there were twenty divorces. In the past, the highest to date was 124 per 10,000.

Adultery and separation are less common as grounds for divorce.

This is by no means the only point at which professional football in this country could well do with taking a leaf out of England's book. The morale of professional footballers in England is considered to be exemplary. Even the fans are better behaved.

Fixtures are played as a rule at football-only grounds where the fans are in a good mood even when there are only 20,000 of them. But as a rule there are 40,000 and capacity crowds are common.

The boom that followed the 1966 World Cup has subsided but there are not the laments that plague the Federal league in this country. Crowds of 6,000 and 8,000 occasionally occur here. At a First Division fixture in England they would be unthinkable even if it were raining cats and dogs.

Professional football is longer-established and more soundly based, run in infantile disorders such as trouble 1 FC Cologne as much as they do Eintracht Frankfurt or Hamburg SV in past history.

England may well wonder why it was not asked for advice when the Federal league was set up in this country less than a decade ago. Many problems could have been solved and the broadly-based playing strength of English clubs might have been within this country's reach.

A comparison between the eighteen teams in the Federal League and the top sixteen clubs in the First Division would probably confirm suspicions that a considerable number of differences remain.

Recent results convey some idea of the situation. Cologne beat Arsenal more by good luck than by good management and went on to reach the semi-final of the FA Cup. Bayern Munich were given short shrift by Liverpool.

Günther Bachmann, one of the few officially approved promoters of fixtures between clubs in this country and abroad and as such as man who knows what he is talking about when discussing English football, reckons to have pinpointed certain factors that account for the difference in standards.

There is a difference, mind you, and it is only hidden from view at the top because of a number of Federal league players of international merit, men such as Berlin Vogts, Franz Beckenbauer, Günter Netzer, Wolfgang Overath, Gerd Müller and Jürgen Grabowski.

Schlapp Schlapp's advice is not waste space time but to get some done instead. He has a hundred suggestions for something to do in a broad available free of charge from the Information Centre in Cologne.

The idea is, Günter Strobel says, to spare time more fun. Everyday life is serious enough and activities to other increasingly one-sided strain and stress. Industrial society are badly needed.

The hundred hints start off with children's games — marbles, ball games, cowboys and Indians, kite-flying, etc. and picnics.

This year the Ministry of Health allocated 1.5 million Marks for a campaign.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 31 March 1971)

## Federal League football could well take a leaf out of England's book

offer, though, because his club were not interested in selling at any price. The financial position of English clubs is different and above all easier to assess. Liverpool saved money by signing Evans' transfer cheque — tax, and a not inconsiderable amount, too. There is no overall tax on English clubs, merely a tax on profits should there be a profit on the books at the end of the financial year. If too much money is left over at the end of the year a transfer involving appropriate expenditure cuts back on profits and reduces the tax payable. Would this not be a promising idea for this country's Federal league?

After fifteen years or so at the top as s players in England? But put the players' backs in next to no time.

"English professionals put in less time training than their opposite numbers in this country but work harder when they do. The result is that they are fitter, tougher and harder with themselves. And they are better at heading the ball too. Bert Vogts is the sort of thing I mean. But he is an exception in this country."

English teams occasionally prove a disappointment on the Continent but this is usually due to unfortunate timing. Liverpool, Burnley, Arsenal and Coventry, say, generally play friendlies on the Continent either at the beginning or the end of the season. They are either not yet in form or have passed their peak. In mid-season they hardly have time for encounters of this kind.

England takes a dim view of the custom in this country of allowing the home club to pocket the ante gate. Gets money is split according to a complicated system the upside of which is that the visitors take home slightly more than a quarter and slightly less than a third of the answer.

Why are there no English trainers in football in this country? "There are no trainers as we know them in England," Bachmann says. "The manager sets the pace and the trainer does what he is told."

I reckon a man of the calibre of Bill Shankly of Liverpool would do well in this country but it is very hard to convert from one system to the other. Tsche Bert Treutmann, for instance.

"In Münster and Rüsselheim he tried to adopt English training methods (and who better to do the job than Treutmann



Bert Vogts, one of this country's top stars to meet English standards

(Photo: Nordbild)

time of it, not least because they pay less in taxation.

The club usually owns its own ground, too, and does not have to pay rent like Eintracht Frankfurt and Borussia Mönchengladbach, for instance.

On the other hand an English club would never think of asking the local authority for assistance. Football is a business, and a tough one. Many Federal league players would not stand an earthing on the other side of the Channel," Bachmann reckons.

Herbert Windeler  
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 April 1971)

## International soccer dates

Three international fixture dates have been fixed over the next three seasons by the Federal Republic Football League (DFB).

Mexico has accepted 8 September 1971, the date proposed by the DFB for the return match after a goalless draw on 22 December 1968 in Mexico City.

An encounter with Switzerland in this country on 29 April 1972 has been agreed. The last of 38 matches so far between the two countries took place on 17 April 1968 in Basel and was also a goalless draw.

This date has also been named by UEFA, the European football body, as the date of the first leg of the European championship quarter-finals.

Should either or both countries reach the quarter-finals the fixture will be postponed until 15 November 1972.

Bulgaria has accepted a DFB invitation to play this country on 12 May 1973. At the same time Bulgaria agreed to a fixture between its Olympic team and this country's in this country on 7 September next.

(DIE WELT, 17 April 1971)

## One woman in two is keen on sport

Women are setting greater store by sport both as spectators and participants according to a survey conducted by Emnid, the Bielefeld opinion pollsters.

One woman in two is interested in sporting activity of some kind or other.

Swimming unquestionably heads the list, 34 per cent of the sample giving it preference. Hiking, gymnastics and dancing follow in that order.

An unexpectedly large number of women appear to be interested in team

games, certainly more than specialists in the field had bargained for.

It comes as no surprise to learn that most women so far prefer to practice their favourite discipline in private. Only 26 per cent of women actively engaged in sporting activities are members of sports clubs.

The clubs are mostly to blame for this state of affairs. Only one club in four has sections for women's sports.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 17 April 1971)

SA 8.05	Colombia	col. 8.1	Formosa	NT 2.5	Indonesia	Sp. 15	Malawi	11 d	Perey	G. 15	Sierra	PT 8-
DA 0.80	Congo (Kinshasa)	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Froce.	PF 0.50	Iwo	RJ 10.—	Malayla	M. 8.40	Peru	C. 3.50	Syria	PT 8-
Ec. 1.—	Costa Rica	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Ind	PF 0.50	Malta	50 Ills	Philippines	P. 0.80	Philippines	E. 2.50	Tanzania	PT 8-
Ec. 1.—	Cuba	OM 1.—d	Island	PF 0.50	Poland	50 Ills	Poland	Z. 0.50	Thailand	E. 2.50	Thailand	PT 8-
Ec. 1.—	Cuba	OM 1.—d	Israel	PF 0.50	Morocco	50 Ills	Morocco	D. 0.45	Trinidad and Tobago	E. 2.50	Trinidad and Tobago	PT 8-
Ec. 1.—	Cuba	OM 1.—d	Ivory Coast	PF 0.50	Yemen	1. 8.40</						